

TUR

TUNICK. *n. f.* [*tunike*, Fr. *tunica*, Lat.]1. Part of the Roman dress.
The *tunicks* of the Romans, which answer to our waistcoats, were without ornaments, and with very short sleeves.
*Arbutnot on Coins.*2. Covering; integument; tunicle.
Locks and furs abate and demulce the hoarseness of a cough, by mollifying the ruggedness of the intern *tunic* of the gullet.
*Harvey on Conf.*Their fruit is locked up all winter in their gems, and well fenced with neat and close *tunicks*. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
The drop of the *tunica vaginalis* is owing to a preternatural discharge of that water continually separating on the internal surface of the *tunic*. *Sharp.*TUNICLE. *n. f.* [from *tunic*.] Cover; integument.
The humours and *tunicles* are purely transparent, to let in the light and colour unfolded. *Ray.*One single grain of wheat, barley, or rye, shall contain four or five distinct plants under one common *tunicle*; a very convincing argument of the providence of God. *Bentley.*TUNNAGE. *n. f.* [from *tun*.]1. Content of a vessel measured by the tun.
The consideration of the riches of the ancients leads to that of their trade, and to enquire into the bulk and *tunnage* of their shipping. *Arbutnot.*2. Tax laid on a tun; as to levy *tunnage* and poundage.
TUNNEL. *n. f.*1. The shaft of a chimney; the passage for the smoke.
It was a vault built for great dispende,
With many ranges rear'd along the wall,
And one great chimney, whose long *tunnel* thence
The smoke forth threw. *Fairy Queen.*The water being rarified, and by rarification resolved into wind, will force up the smoke, which otherwise might linger in the *tunnel*, and oftentimes reverie. *Wotton's Arch.*2. A tunnel; a pipe by which liquor is poured into vessels.
For the help of the hearing, make an instrument like a *tunnel*, the narrow part of the bigness of the hole of the ear, and the broader end much larger. *Bacon.*3. A net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point, and so resembling a funnel or tunnel.
To TUNNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]1. To form like a tunnel.
The Phalene tribe inhabit the *tunnelled*, convolved leaves. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

2. To catch in a net.

3. This word is used by Derham for to make net-work; to reticulate.
Some birds not only weave the fibrous parts of vegetables, and curiously twine them into nests, but artificially suspend them on the twigs of trees. *Derham.*TUNNY. *n. f.* [*tunnen*, Ital. *thynnus*, Lat.] A sea-fish.
Some fish are boiled and preserved fresh in vinegar, as *tunny* and turbot. *Carver.*TUR. *n. f.* [I know not of what original.] A ram. This word is yet used in Staffordshire, and in other provinces.
To TUR. *v. n.* To but like a ram.TURBAN. *n. f.* [A Turkish word.] The cover worn by the Turks on their heads.TURBAND. *n. f.* [from *turban*.] Wearing a turban.
Gates of monarchs
Arch'd are so high, that giants may jet through,
And keep their impious *turbands* on, without
Good morrow to the sun. *Shakespeare.*His hat was in the form of a *turban*, not so huge as the Turkish *turbans*. *Bacon.*From utmost Indian isle, Taprobane,
Dusk faces with white filken *turbans* wreath'd. *Milton.*I see the Turk nodding with his *turban*. *Howell.*
Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd,
For folded *turbans* hest Holland bear. *Dryden.*TURBANED. *adj.* [from *turban*.] Wearing a turban.
A *turban'd* Turk
That beat a Venetian, and traduc'd the state,
I took by the throat. *Shakespeare.*TURBARY. *n. f.* [*turbaria*, low Lat. from *turf*.] The right of digging turf.
TURBID. *adj.* [*turbidus*, Latin.] Thick; muddy; not clear.Though lees make the liquid *turbid*, yet they refine the spirits. *Bacon.*The brazen instruments of death discharge
Horrible flames, and *turbid* streaming clouds
Of smoke sulphurous, intermix'd with these
Large globous irons fly. *Philips.*The ordinary springs, which were before clear, fresh, and limpid, become thick and *turbid*, as long as the earthquake lasts. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*TURBIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *turbid*.] Muddiness; thickness.
TURBINATED. *adj.* [*turbatus*, Latin.]1. Twisted; spiral.
Let mechanism here produce a spiral and *turbinated* motion of the whole moved body without an external director. *Bentley.*

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2. Among botanists plants are called *turbinate*, as some parts of them resemble, or are of a conical figure. *Dictionary.*
TURBINATION. *n. f.* [from *turbinate*.] The art of spinning like a top.TURBITH. *n. f.* [*turpithum*, Latin.] Yellow precipitate.
I sent him twelve grains of *turbith* mineral, and purged it off with a bitter draught. I repeated the *turbith* once in three days; and the ulcers fell'd soon off. *Wyllan's Surgery.*TURBOT. *n. f.* [*turbat*, French and Dutch.] A delicate fish.
Some fish are preserved fresh in vinegar, as *turbots*. *Carver.*
Of fishes you shall find in arms the whale, the salmon, the *turbot*. *Pedam.*Nor oysters of the Lucrine lake
My sober appetite would with,
Nor *turbot*. *Dryden.*TURBULENCE. *n. f.* [*turbulencia*, Fr. *turbulentia*, Latin.]1. Tumult; confusion.
I have dream'd
Of bloody *turbulences*; and this whole night
Hath nothing been but forms of slaughter. *Shakespeare.*Of-times noxious where they light
On man, beast, plant, wasteful and turbulent,
Like *turbulences* in the affairs of men.
Over whose heads they roar, and seem to point;
They oft foretelling and threaten ill. *Milton.*I come to calm thy *turbulence* of mind,
If reason will resume her sov'reign sway. *Dryden.*2. Tumultuousness; liableness to confusion.
You think this *turbulence* of blood,
From stagnating preserves the flood,
Which thus fermenting by degrees,
Exalts the spirits, sinks the lees. *Swift.*TURBULENT. *adj.* [*turbulentus*, Latin.]1. Railing agitation; producing commotion.
From the clear milky juice allaying
Thirst, and refresh'd; nor envy'd them the grape,
Whose heads that *turbulent* liquor fills with fumes. *Milton.*2. Exposed to commotion; liable to agitation.
Calm region once,
And full of peace; now tost, and *turbulent*! *Milton.*3. Tumultuous; violent.
What wondrous fort of death has heav'n design'd
For so untam'd, so *turbulent* a mind? *Dryden.*Nor need we tell what anxious cares attend
The *turbulent* mirth of wine, nor all the kinds
Of maladies that lead to death's grim cave,
Wrought by intemperance. *Dryden.*Men of ambitious and *turbulent* spirits, that were dissatisfied with privacy, were allowed to engage in matters of state. *Bent.*TURBULENTLY. *adv.* [from *turbulent*.] Tumultuously; violently.TURCISM. *n. f.* [*turcismus*, low Latin.] The religion of the Turks.Medinks I am at Mecca, and hear a piece of *turcism* preached to me by one of Mahomet's priests. *Dr. Meade.*
He is condemned immediately, as preferring *Turcism* to Christianity.TURCOIS. *n. f.* [*turcois*, Dutch.] A precious stone.TURD. *n. f.* [*turdus*, Saxon.] Excrement.TURF. *n. f.* [*turf*, Saxon; *turf*, Dutch; *turf*, Swedish.] A clod covered with grass; a part of the surface of the ground.
Where was this lane?
Close by the battle, ditch'd, and wall'd with *turf*. *Shakespeare.*At length aton'd, her friendly pow'r shall join. *Dryden.*
Turf and peats are cheap fuels, and last long.
Could that divide you from near offering guides?
They left me weary on a grassy *turf*. *Milton.*Then living *turf* upon his body lay.
Each place some monument of thee should bear;
I with green *turf* would grateful altars raise. *Dryden.*Their bucklers ring around,
Their tramping turns the *turf*, and shakes the solid ground. *Dryden's Rev.*The ambassador every morning religiously saluted a *turf* of earth dug out of his own native soil, to remind him that all the day he was to think of his country.His flock daily crops
Their verdant dinner from the mossy *turf*,
Sufficient. *Philips.*Yet shall thy grave with rising flow'rs be dress'd,
And the green *turf* lie lightly on thy breast. *Pope.*To TURF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with turf.
The face of the bank next the sea is *turfed*. *Mortimer.*TURFINESS. *n. f.* [from *turf*.] The state of abounding with turfs.TURF. *adj.* [from *turf*.] Full of turfs.TURGOENT. *adj.* [*turgens*, Lat.] Swelling; protuberant; tumid.
Where humours are *turgent*, it is necessary not only to purge them, but also to strengthen the infetted parts. *Geo. Yin.*The clusters clear,
White o'er the *turgent* film the living dew. *Thomson.*

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TURGESCE. *n. f.* [*turgescens*, Lat.]TURGESCE. *n. f.* [*turgescens*, Lat.]1. The act of swelling; the state of being swollen.
The infant *turgescens* is not to be taken off, but by medicines of higher natures. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*TURGID. *adj.* [*turgidus*, Lat.]1. Swelling; bloated; filling more room than before.
A bladder, moderately fill'd with air, and strongly tied, held near the fire grew *turgid* and hard; and brought nearer, suddenly broke with a vehement noise. *Boyle.*The spirits embroil'd with the malignity, and drowned in the blood *turgid* and tumified by the febril fermentation, are by phlebotomy relieved. *Harvey on Consumptions.*Disburthen thou thy sapless wood
Of its rich progeny; the *turgid* fruit
Abounds with mellow liquor. *Philips.*Those channels *turgid* with th' obstructed tide
Stretch their small holes and make their meshes wide. *Blair.*2. Pompous; tumid; fastidious; vainly magnificent.
Some have a violent and *turgid* manner of talking, and thinking; whatsoever they judge of is with a tincture of this vanity. *Watts's Logic.*TURGIDITY. *n. f.* [from *turgid*.] State of being swollen.
The fore-runners of an apoplexy are dulness, slowness of speech, vertigos, weakness, watryness, and *turgidity* of the eyes. *Arbutnot on Diet.*TURKEY. *n. f.* [*gallina turca*, Lat.] A large domestic fowl brought from Turkey.Here he comes swelling like a *turkey-cock*. *Shakespeare.*
The *turkey-cock* hath swelling gills, the hen less. *Bacon.*So speeds the wily fox,
Who lately fish'd the *turkey's* callow care. *Gay.*TURKROIS. *n. f.* [*turquoise*, French, from *turkey*.] A blue stone numbered among the meaner precious stones, now discovered to be a bone impregnated with cupreous particles.Those bony bodies found among copper-ores are tinged with green or blue: the *turquoise* stone, as it is commonly filed by lapidaries, is part of a bone so tinged. *Woodward.*TURKSCAP. *n. f.* An herb.TURM. *n. f.* [*turme*, Lat.] A troop. Not in use.TURMERICK. *n. f.* [*turmerica*, Lat.] An Indian root which makes a yellow dye.TURMOIL. *n. f.* [derived by Skinner from *tremuile*, French, a mil-hopper, more probably derived from *mail*, to labour.] Trouble; disturbance; harassing uneasiness; tumultuous molestation. Little in use.He seeks, with torment and *turmoil*,
To force me live and will not let me die. *Spenser.*There I'll rest, as after much *turmoil*
A blessed foul doth in effium. *Shakespeare.*Blinded greatness is ever in *turmoil*.
Still seeking happy life, makes life a toil. *Daniel.*Happy when I, from this *turmoil* let free,
That peaceful and divine assembly see. *Denham.*To TURMOIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]1. To harass with commotion. Out of use.
That is not fault of will in those godly fathers, but the troublesome occasions wherewith that wretched realm hath continually been *turmoiled*. *Spenser.*It is her fatal misfortune above all other countries, to be miserably tossed and *turmoiled* with these forms of affliction. *Spenser.*Haughty Juno, who with endless broil,
Did earth, and heav'n and love himself *turmoil*,
At length aton'd, her friendly pow'r shall join. *Dryden.*2. To weary; to keep in uneasiness.
Having newly left those grammatic shallows, where they stuck unreasonably to learn a few words, on the sudden are transported to be tost and *turmoiled* with their unballasted wits in fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy. *Milton.*To TURM. *v. a.* [*turman*, Sax. *turner*, Fr. from *turno*, Lat.]1. To put into a circular or vertiginous motion; to move round; to revolve.
She would have made Hercules *turn* the spit; yea and have cleft his club to make the fire too. *Shakespeare.*He *turn'd* me about with his finger and thumb, as one would set up a top. *Shakespeare.*Here's a knocking, indeed; if a man were porter of hell-gate he should have old *turning* the key.
They in numbers that compute
Days, months and years, towards his all-cheering lamp
Turn twist their various motions, or are *turn'd*
By his magnetic beam. *Milton's Par. Lost.*2. To put the upper side downwards; to shift with regard to the sides.
When the hen has laid her eggs so that the can cover them, what care does the take in *turning* them frequently, that all parts may partake of the vital warmth? *Addison.*3. To change with respect to position.
Expert
When to advance, or stand, or *turn* the sway
Of battle. *Milton.*

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He hid his angels *turn* afloat the poles. *Milton.*4. To change the state of the ballance.
You weigh equally, a feather will *turn* the scale. *Shakespeare.*
If I survive, shall Troy the less prevail,
A single soul's too light to *turn* the scale. *Dryden.*5. To bring the inside out.
He called me sot;
And told me I had *turn'd* the wrong side out. *Shakespeare.*The vast abyss
Up from the bottom *turn'd* by furious winds. *Milton.*6. To change as to the posture of the body, or direction of the look.
His gentle dumb expression *turn'd* at length
The eye of Eve to mark his play. *Milton.*The monarch *turns* him to his royal guest. *Pope's Odyssey.*
To form on a lathe by moving round. [*turno*, Lat.]7. As the placing one foot of a pair of compasses on a plane, and moving about the other foot, describes a circle with the moving point; so any substance, pitched steadily on two points, as on an axis, and moved about, also describes a circle concentric to the axis; and an edge-tool set steady to that part of the outside of the substance, will in a circumvolution of that substance, cut off all the parts that lie farther off the axis, and make the outside also concentric to the axis. This is the whole sum of *turning*. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*The whole lathe is made strong, because the matter it *turns* being metal, is heavier than wood, and with forceable coming about, would, if the lathe were light, make it tremble, and so spoil the work. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*8. To form; to shape.
His whole person is finely *turned*, and speaks him a man of quality. *Taylor, N° 75.*What nervous arms he boasts, how firm his tread,
His limbs how *turn'd*, how broad his shoulders spread! *Pope.*9. To transform; to metamorphose; to transmute.
My throat of war be *turn'd*
To the virgin's voice that babies lulls asleep. *Shakespeare.*This mock of his
Hath *turn'd* his balls to gunstones. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*Turn the council of Ahiotophel into foolishness. *2 Sa. xv.*
Impatience *turns* an ague into a fever, a fever to the plague, fear into despair, anger into rage, loss into madness, and sorrow to amazement. *Taylor's Rule of living Holy.*O goodness! that shall evil *turn* to good. *Milton.*
Of footy coal th' empirick alchemist
Can *turn*, or holds it possible to *turn*
Metals of drossier ore to perfect gold. *Milton.*10. To make of another colour.
The choler of a hog *turned* syrup of violets green. *Fletcher.*11. To change; to alter.
Disdain not me although I be not fair:
Doth beauty keep which never fun can burn,
Nor storms do *turn*. *Sidney.*Some dear friend dead; else nothing in the world
Could *turn* so much the constitution
Of any constant man. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Venice.*12. To make a reverse of fortune.
Fortune confounds the wife,
And when they least expect it, *turns* the dice. *Dryden.*13. To translate.
The bard whom pilfer'd pastorals renown;
Who *turns* a Persian tale for half a crown,
Just writes to make his barrenness appear. *Pope.*14. To change to another opinion, or party, worse or better; to convert; to pervert.
To change with regard to inclination or temper.
Turn thee unto me, and have mercy upon me. *Pf. xxv.*15. To alter from one effect or purpose to another.
That unreadiness which they find in us, they *turn* it to the soothing up themselves in that accursed fancy. *Hooker.*When a storm of sad mischance beats upon our spirits, *turn* it into advantage, to serve religion or prudence. *Taylor.*God will make these evils the occasion of a greater good, by *turning* them to advantage in this world, or increase of our happiness in the next. *Tillotson.*17. To betake.
Sheep, and great cattle, it seems indifferent which of these two were most *turned* to. *Temple.*18. To transfer.
Their came to David to Hebron, to *turn* the kingdom of Saul to him. *1 Chron. xii. 23.*19. To fall upon.
Turn ye not unto idols, nor make to yourselves molten gods. *Lev. xix. 4.*20. To make to nauseate.
This heathen line quite *turns* my stomach. *Pope.*21. To make giddy.
Eastern priests in giddy circles run,
And *turn* their heads to imitate the sun. *Pope.*

22. To